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The

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1947.

Mr Morrison Paints A Brighter Picture

Attlee To Resign Rumours Break Out

London, Aug. 20.—London political circles went into a flurry of speculation today, following a sudden renewal of rumours endemic for months past that Britain's Labour Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, had decided to resign and nominate as his successor, the present Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Interest was aroused not so much in rumours themselves, which are published in today's Daily Mail, as an echo of similar reports which were circulated last month in conjunction of events which they now appear.

Coming at the most delicate stage in Britain's economic crisis when the Labour Government is rendering to the United States an account of its stewardship of \$1,600,000,000 of borrowed dollars, the story of the forthcoming Cabinet reshuffle may accelerate the tendencies already in motion within the Labour Party.

Although Mr. Attlee's personal position was not directly challenged in the recent secret meeting of the Parliamentary Group, the narrow division with only four votes in favour of the Cabinet implied that there is a large measure of discontent with the leadership of the Party.

OFFICIALS SILENT

Officials at the Cabinet headquarters in Downing Street today declined to comment on the Daily Mail report, which said that Mr. Attlee had advised other ministers of his intention to resign the premiership for reasons of health and planning a change for early next month. They added that no formal denial or statement on the subject need be expected, taking the view that the report did not carry official notice.

Most people today accepted as a strong probability that some kind of Cabinet reshuffle is on the way, recalling the earlier indications that Mr. Attlee's team was overdue for revision. It was also widely expected that Mr. Attlee might be considering his resignation in the light of the lukewarm reception accorded to his recent speeches on the crisis.

BEVIN FAVOURITE

The choice open to the Party if Mr. Attlee decides to go makes the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, an easy favourite. His rigorous handling of the nation's most unpopular job as Director of Manpower during the war has scarcely dimmed his personal popularity. When the Cabinet held its emergency meeting on Sunday, it was Mr. Bevin who received by far the biggest volume of cheering from the crowd in Downing Street.

Other possible candidates are the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Secretary of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and the Minister of Health, Mr. Anderson Bevan, a remote possibility because of his supposed leadership of the radical faction in the Party, who would only become a serious prospect if the balance shifted strongly to the Left.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Hongkong Cold-Shouldered

SEEMINGLY, because London has lost interest in the resumption of trade with Japan, Hongkong businessmen are expected to do likewise. Indifferent to the claims of the Colony's representatives, Whitehall cannot even find time to disclose either Hongkong's quota or its local representatives. Seven of the businessmen originally filed applications for inclusion in the British list and their names were forwarded to London, where, at the time, a lot of enthusiasm was being shown about the reopening of trade with Japan. It was indicated that Hongkong might be included in the first quota of 24, and, in business circles at least, there was lively speculation as to the lucky ones to be nominated. Then, almost overnight, Whitehall turned sour on the project. With obvious indifference, it was announced that only about half of the first quota had been filled, with Hongkong, apparently cold-shouldered. London is reported to have lost in-

Southampton Bomb Scare

Southampton, Aug. 20.—All ships in and around Southampton Docks were warned today that a 1,000-lb unexploded bomb was lying within 500 yards of the docks as bomb disposal squads worked feverishly to make it harmless. The bomb was discovered yesterday when a dredger brought it up. The warhead was broken off and the fuse badly damaged. Bomb disposal officers said it was in a "precarious condition."—United Press.

Premier Rushes Back To London

The Dollar Crisis

London, Aug. 20.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, hurried back to London tonight and presided over a Cabinet meeting whose urgency indicated that drastic emergency measures to meet Britain's worsening financial crisis were being considered. There was no immediate clue to the nature of any of the measures Government may have in mind, except that it was assumed they had to do with the rapidly approaching exhaustion of the American loan.

TREASURY DECISION

London, Aug. 20.—The Treasury announced tonight that as from midnight there will be a temporary suspension of many of the present arrangements for the convertibility of sterling to dollars.

Sterling on the Canadian account may only be used in Canada or the sterling area. Full details will be available to the banks and public tomorrow, it was announced by Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Treasury announced that "a Treasury order has been issued with effect from August 21, 1947, to give effect to the change announced this evening by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The order repeats the substance of the existing payments orders with the following amendments:

"Sterling can no longer be freely transferred from transferable accounts (of non-residents of sterling area) to American accounts of Canadian account, but remains otherwise transferable as hitherto.

"Sterling on Canadian account may only be used in Canada or the sterling area. Canadian transferable accounts disappear.

"Instructions to banks are being issued by the Bank of England.—Reuter.

EXCELLENT JULY EXPORT FIGURES

London, Aug. 20.—The Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said today that the Paris conference had reached substantial agreement on a joint plan for European revival, "which goes further than anything of a similar nature developed between the wars."

At a press conference, Mr. Morrison outlined the following seven points:

1. British exports in July totalled in value £110,000,000, the highest since November, 1920 and the second highest in peacetime history. In volume, they totalled 120 per cent of 1938.

2. The Paris conference has reached substantial agreement.

3. Coal stocks in Britain are several weeks ahead of the target figure at the present time.

4. Ruhr coal at 240,000 tons daily under British leadership has reached its highest figure since the war.

5. The British Agricultural Minister tomorrow will announce the biggest peacetime agricultural plan in British history.

6. The British delegation at Washington has taken the initiative in attempting to solve world financial difficulties.

7. Britain's armed forces have been reduced by 100,000 in the last three months.

ANSWER TO CRITICS

"I mention these examples," said Mr. Morrison, "merely to suggest that the picture being painted by some commentators of His Majesty's Government and of the United Kingdom generally being a stagnant backwater is far from truthful."

Mr. Morrison's comment was made at his regular press conference on Britain's economic situation, but it was viewed partly as an answer to American critics that Britain was doing too little to help itself. He said that the British initiative in Washington was aimed at "how far we can best secure a realistic readjustment of the world's balance of payments and the unstable and artificial conditions which are threatening to strangle world trade."

The conference's importance was underlined by the fact that more than 200 newsmen crowded in the cinema of the Food Ministry to hear Mr. Morrison.

"Some people are saying that the Government is really not planning and that gives no positive lead," Mr. Morrison said. "That really is not fair. Our most pressing problem is overseas balance of payments. The fact that we are not paying our way in 1947 is not surprising or unexpected and no sane person would have ever thought we could pay our way within two years after V-J Day, after sacrificing half of our pre-war exports and more than half of our foreign investments for the war effort. This was why Parliament agreed to the United States loan, even though it was smaller in scale and its conditions were stiffer than we thought wise."

CRISIS IS GRAVER

"The value of our credit and our currency and prospects of getting all the co-operation we need from others depends entirely on how far we can convince others that we mean business and that we will not be too much longer in standing on our own feet," Mr. Morrison said. "This means a very big further effort."

"Despite all efforts by all concerned, the crisis is still getting graver," he warned. "We shall have to face worse things before we are through."

Mr. Morrison made no direct reference to the British financial delegation's attempt in Washington to obtain an easing of the terms of the American loan agreement, but his remarks obviously were designed to answer American criticism.

While Mr. Morrison was speaking, Mr. William Clayton, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for economic affairs, was conferring with Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, on prospects for elimination of imperial preferences as a spur to world trade.

Mr. Clayton flew here from Paris especially for the talks and indicated to newsmen at the airport that talks ought to be extended to cover the world dollar shortage generally.

"MUST BE SETTLED"

"We must get the dollar situation settled up somehow," he said.

After a two and a half hour conference with Sir Stafford and Mr. Harold Wilson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Clayton left for the airport to return to Paris.

Rumours persisted in Whitehall that the Government intended to reshuffle the Cabinet to strengthen the government for the next stage of Britain's battle for existence before Parliament reconvenes on October 20. However, Mr. Morrison denied at his press conference that Mr. Attlee was likely to resign and hand over his post to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

"I have only seen it in one newspaper," Mr. Morrison said, "and it does not know what it is talking about."

Neither the Foreign Office nor 10 Downing Street would comment on the Daily Mail report that Mr. Bevin would succeed Mr. Attlee.

The Clayton-Cripps talks began at the Board of Trade Offices shortly after 2 p.m.—United Press.

DROUGHT IN EUROPE

Large Areas Affected

London, Aug. 20.—Drought—in some places the worst in 100 years—held Europe in its grip, causing forest fires, drying up water and milk supplies and adding millions of dollars to European post-war costs as it brought the threat of hunger and starvation to thousands of persons.

Dr. Heinz Runge, weather expert of the Potsdam geophysical station, said this summer's heat wave had destroyed, or was in the process of destroying, Germany's potato and cabbage crops. He forecast hunger and starvation unless rain breaks the drought soon but said that the prospect of rain soon was poor.

Runge said Germany's rainfall was 230 millimeters—about 9-1/2 inches—under normal this summer. He said it was the first time in 100 years that there had been such a shortage.

Fields were wasting away under the heat of the sun and German farmers were slaughtering their cattle because they lacked fodder.

Runge said even if rain came within the next two or three weeks it would be too late to save the crops.

The situation in Germany was particularly severe in districts west of the Elbe, south of the Harz mountains and in the Magdeburg area.

Forest fires had swept along the Dutch-German border, since last Friday and exploding mines prevented effective measures to fight the blazes.

More than 850 acres of woodland have been destroyed and fresh winds swept flames westward toward the Dutch frontier despite the best efforts of fire brigades and British troops. The Russian-controlled Berlin radio said only rain could extinguish the fire.

A sudden increase in cases of poliomyelitis in Berlin added to the next two or three weeks it would be too late to save the crops. The situation in Germany was particularly severe in districts west of the Elbe, south of the Harz mountains and in the Magdeburg area. Forest fires had swept along the Dutch-German border, since last Friday and exploding mines prevented effective measures to fight the blazes.

HUNGRY BEARS ATTACK SHEEP

Milan, Aug. 20.—Brown bears driven by hunger from the mountains west of Trento are reported to have killed 14 sheep in a single flock in raids on cattle and sheep pastures.

The local population are alarmed at the possibility of a repetition of last year's raids when bears approached built-up areas and tore to pieces many calves.—Reuter.

Harboured A German POW

London, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Eileen Lesley Gleave, a wealthy West End widow, was bound over for 12 months at the West London Court today for harbouring Walter Kirmse, an escaped German prisoner, in her flat for three months.

"I have no excuse, except that I love this man," she told the Court.

When detectives searched Mrs. Gleave's apartment for Kirmse, she denied he was on the premises, but they found him hidden in a closet in her bedroom.—Reuter.

HORRIBLE SCENES IN CADIZ

By ANTONIO GARRACHON

United Press Special
Correspondent

Cadiz, Aug. 20.—This city looked like it had been visited by a terrible plague. In a few agonizing instants a happy industrious city was converted into a terrorised populace.

A 9.45 a.m. I was thrown from my chair across the room, landing under the window sill. I looked out and saw the sky lighted a ghastly orange as a thunder-crashing explosion echoed through the bay.

I dashed outside, having just finished dinner. There were two more blasts which rolled like a barrage of heavy artillery. The building shuddered and the streets trembled.

It had been hot and still. Suddenly the streets were filled with running people, some of the women screaming hysterically. A neighbour rushed by with his wife and four children and shouted: "I am going to the docks to be near water in case everything catches fire."

"IS IT THE REDS?" We were in the main part of the city at the tip of the peninsula and the explosion probably was at the naval docks. The search was so violent that I was too stunned to realise what it was.

The word flew around that it was the torpedo works, that the Echevarrieta shipyard was wrecked, that the whole peninsula was on fire.

A frightened middle-aged woman asked me: "Are we being attacked. Is it the Reds?"

I got lost in the multitude of people and moved toward the San Severiano quarters. The authorities advised the people to go to public squares waiting there to see if there might be other explosions. Some were just wandering aimlessly for something to do.

I could see flames leaping as I neared the poor part of the peninsula where little people live. Smoke got into my eyes and the air was thick with dust from collapsed buildings.

(Continued from Page 1)

Yesterday In The World Of Sport

South Africans Make Wonderful Bid For Victory

FIFTH TEST ENDS IN DRAW

Kennington Oval, London, Aug. 20.—South Africa failed by 28 runs, with three wickets intact, to force a dramatic victory over England in the fifth Test match, which ended today in a draw.

Facing what appeared to be a hopeless task of getting 451 to win on a wicket showing signs of wear, South Africa scored 423 for seven.

Bruce Mitchell, who carried his score to 189 not out—his highest score in Test cricket—was helped in another big partnership by Tuckett and 109 were added in 90 minutes for the eighth wicket.

Mitchell, who batted admirably for seven hours, collected another record which he had scored 130, his aggregate then beating F. Taylor's record of 2,036 for South Africa in Tests. Mitchell's previous highest individual Test score was 164 not out against England at Lords in 1935.

South Africa lost two quick wickets when Alan Melville was caught at the wicket at 247 and two runs later Dawson fell to a brilliant catch by Howarth in the gully.

A brilliant innings of 97 by Dudley Nourse first gave South Africa the chance of turning the tables on England. At one period, South Africa, after appearing to be in a hopeless position, needed only 202 in three hours, with seven wickets standing, but the one of two wickets in four balls for one run by Cranston caused another fluctuation of fortunes.

At the tea interval, South Africa were 294 for six when 157 runs were needed in 103 minutes.

SUPERLATIVE DRIVES Nourse, batting with vigour and skill, scored 97, including 12 fours in two hours 25 minutes. Mitchell, as if suddenly realising a chance of victory, released a series of superlative cover drives, which left the fieldsmen standing and runs came quickly. He reached his century in four hours 50 minutes and became the second South African to score a hundred in each innings of a Test. Alan Melville having done so in the first Test at Nottingham. Mitchell is the tenth player to accomplish this feat in Tests. Two others have done it this year—Arthur Morris and Denis Compton, for Australia and England, respectively, during the recent tour.

After losing Mann as a partner at 314, Mitchell cleverly shielded Tuckett who, however, clumped the English bowlers in fine style when the occasion arose. Mitchell's only blemish was a lucky snick for four just wide of Evans, which completed his 150 in six hours.

Mitchell hit 20 fours in an innings which equalled Melville's record for South Africa in Tests against England.

England's work in the field was unimpressive. Slack fielding, poor catching and ordinary bowling allowed South Africa to force a dramatic victory.

WHAT CAPTAINS SAID After today's match, Alan Melville, South Africa's captain, said: "Naturally, we are disappointed that we have not done better, but I think we have put up a much better display than the results might at first indicate. This is the first time that a

South African team has played four-day Tests in England.

The England captain, Norman Yardley, said: "I am very pleased to have had the honour of leading England to victory in three of the five Tests. We owe our success mainly to the wonderful form of Edrich and Compton. South Africa have with them several young players, who have learned a lot from this tour and I am sure when we go there next year, they will give us a much closer fight and they may turn the tables. I would like to pay tribute to the South African for the enjoyable atmosphere which has prevailed throughout these Tests."

The scoreboard at the end of the final Test read:

England	427 and 325 for six declared.
South Africa	302 and 423 for seven.

South Africa's second innings:

Dyer lbw, b Wright	6
Mitchell, not out	189
Viljoen stumped Evans, b	37
Howarth	23
Nourse, b Howarth	97
Melville, c Evans, b Cranston	6
Dawson, c Howarth, b Cranston	14
Fullerton, c Evans, b Howarth	4
Mann, c Hulton, b Wright	10
Tuckett, not out	40
Extras	30

Bowling: O M R W

Copson	30	11	66	0
Gladwin	16	5	33	0
Wright	30	8	103	2
Howarth	37	8	85	3
Cranston	21	3	61	2
Camplton	4	0	30	0
Hulton	2	0	14	0
Yardley	1	0	1	0

—Reuter.

County Games:

Latest Scores

London, Aug. 20.—Middlesex and Gloucestershire, who are struggling at the top of the County cricket championship table are both on the road to victory in their matches which began today.

Middlesex did well to score 253 on a tricky wicket at Derby, and their score was chiefly due to Brown, who contributed 95. They looked all set for a large total when the third wicket fell at 163, but then five men were dismissed for only seven runs. Derby also found the wicket troublesome and have lost four batsmen for only 88.

Gloucestershire gained first innings lead against Glamorgan at Cheltenham, after having made a great recovery from a disastrous start. They lost their first four wickets for 11 runs, but the tail-enders took the score to 172. This total proved too much for Glamorgan, who found Cook in fine form, with his leg break and were dismissed for 156. Cook took six for 55.

The close of play scores are:

At Eastbourne: Essex 434 for eight (Peter Smith 83, Bailey 205), Sussex to bat.

At Northampton: Nottingham 219 (R. Clark 46 for 37), Northants 147 for six (Barrow 51).

(Rest of Sport on Page 4)

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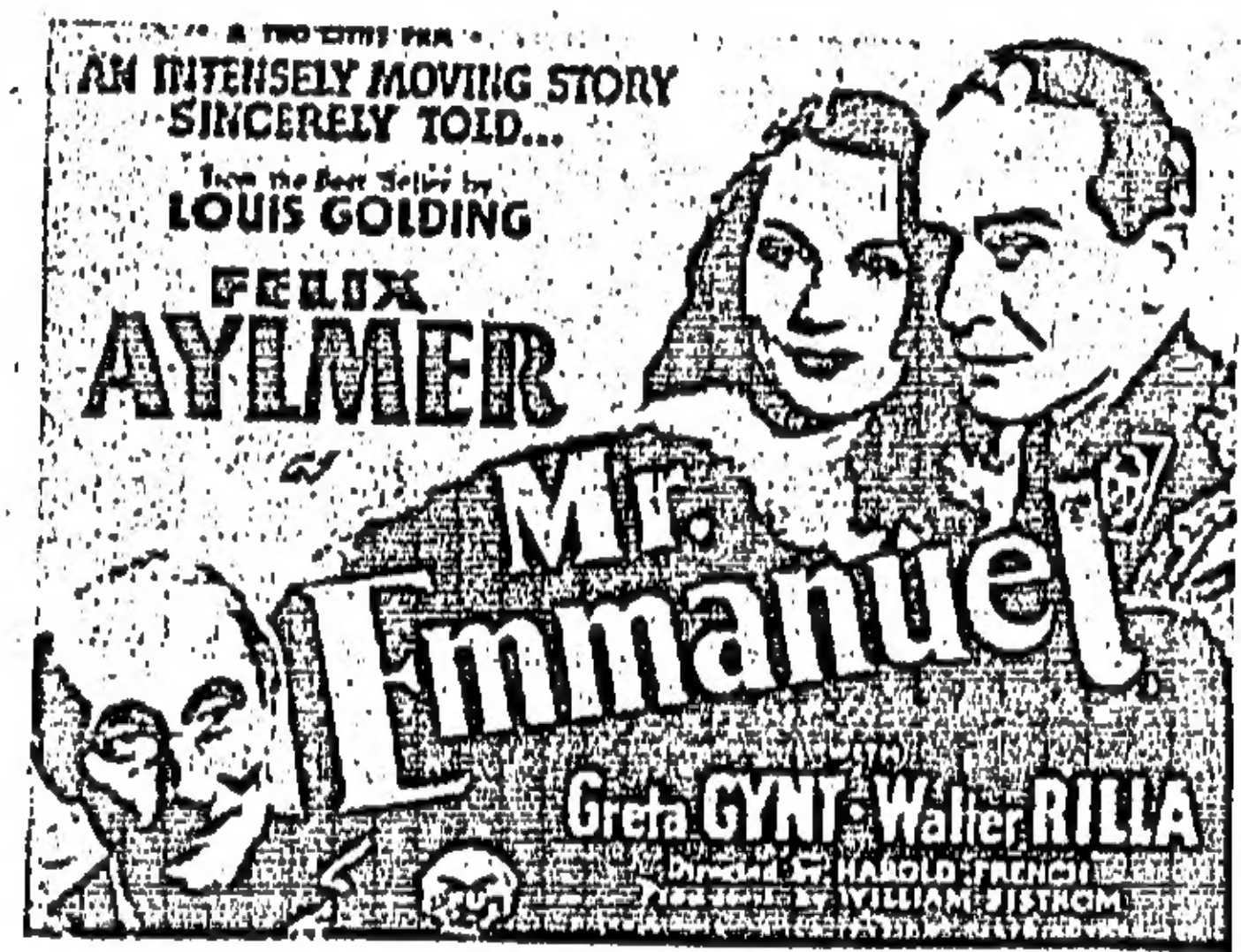
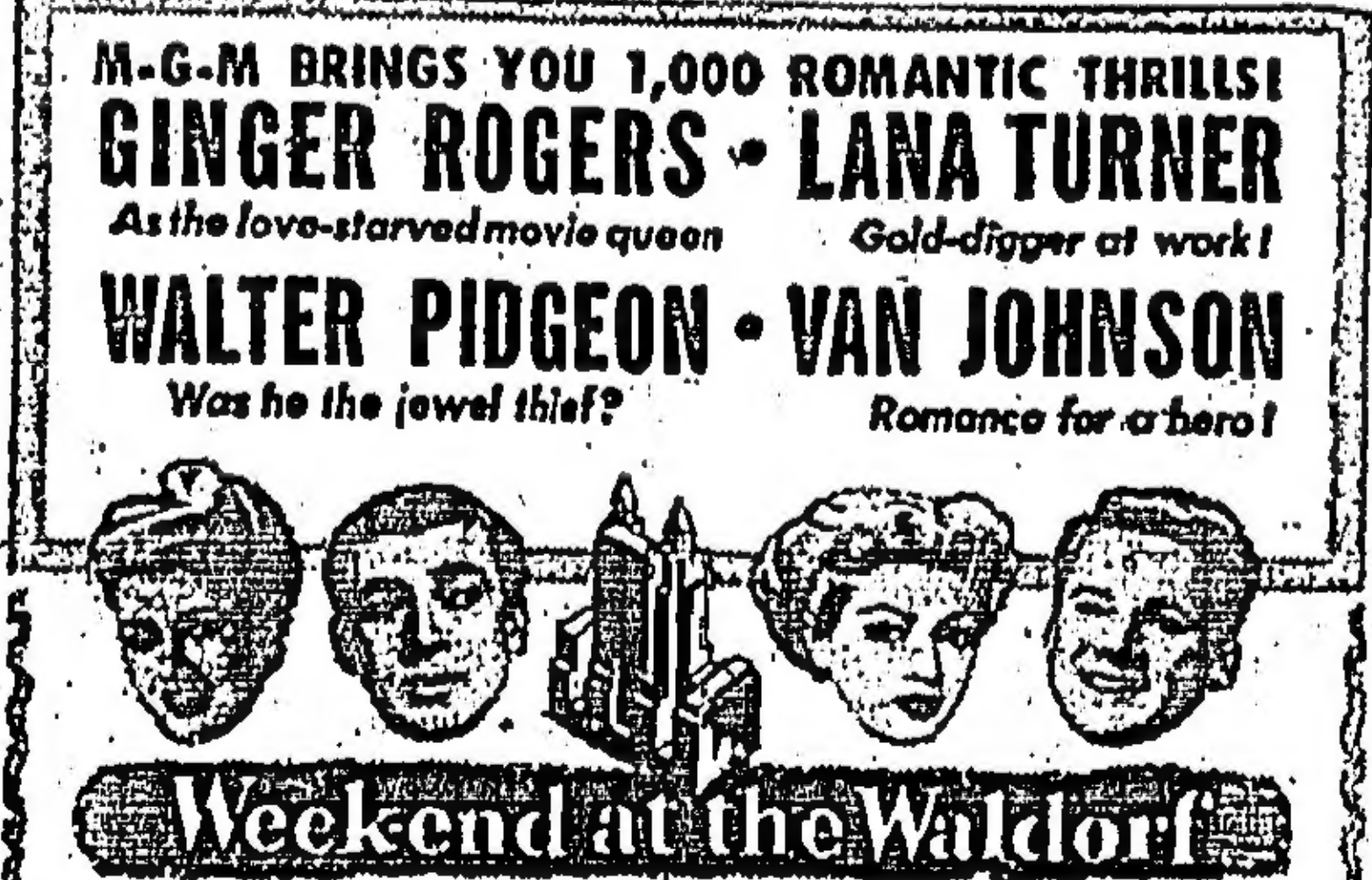
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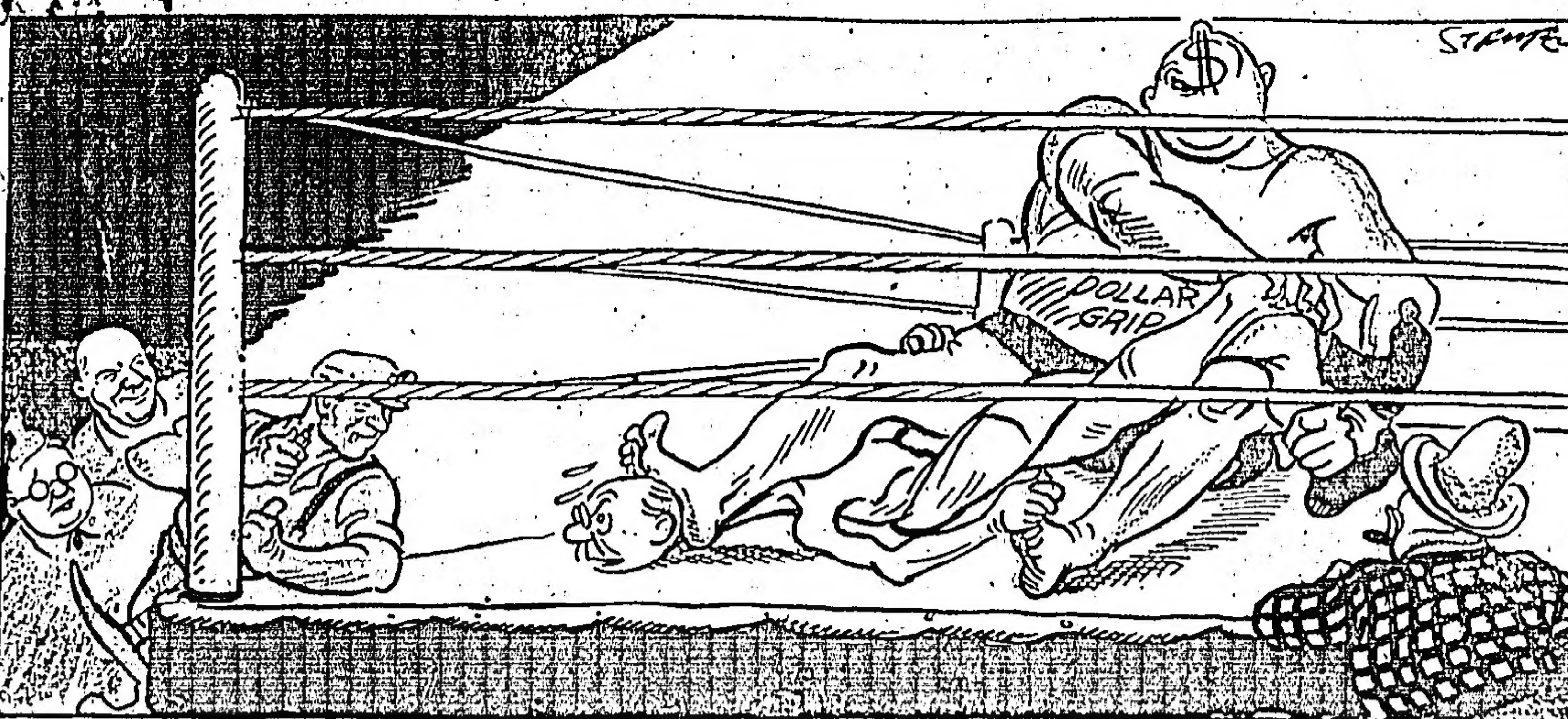
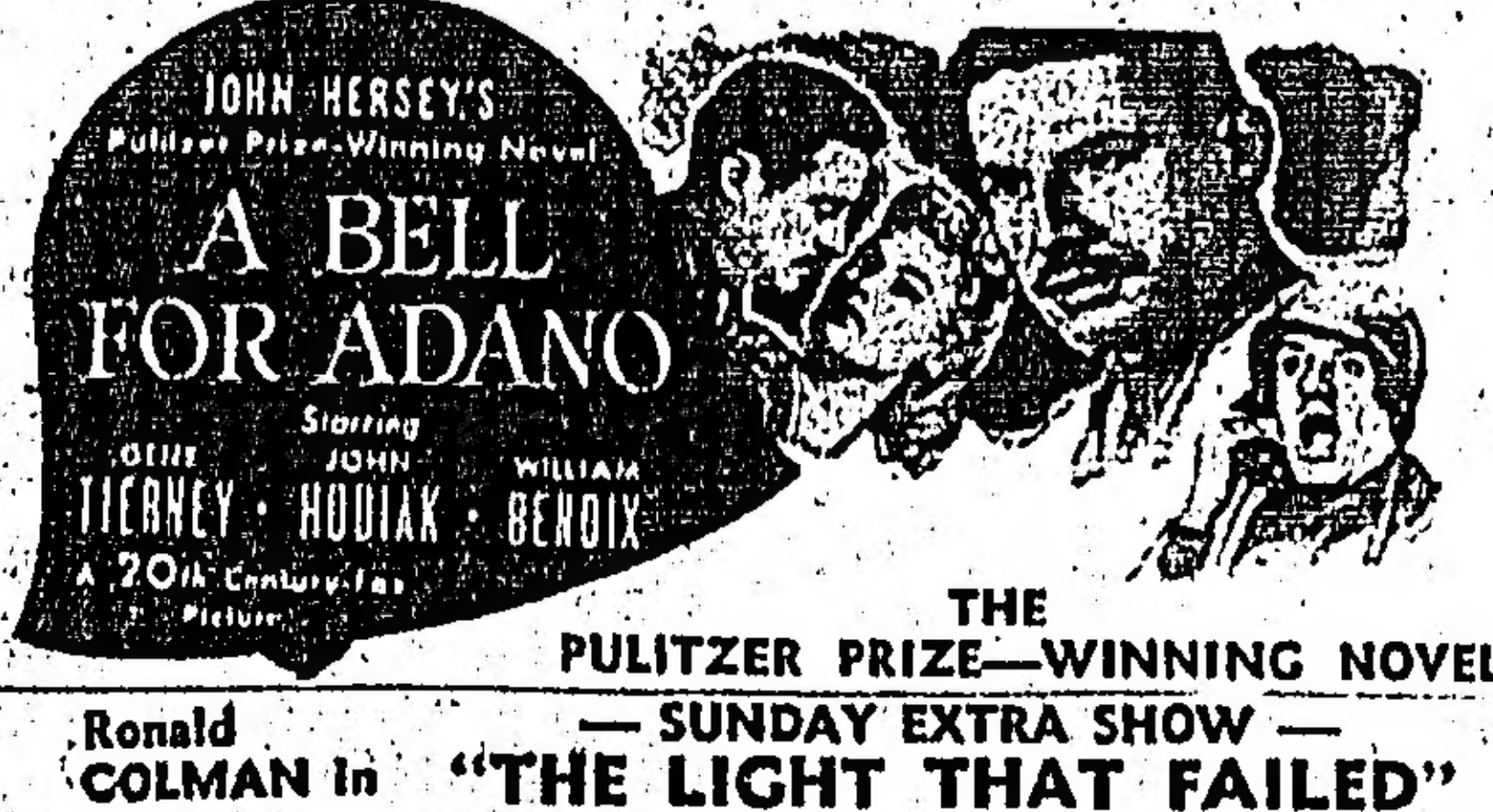
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A GREAT NOVEL BECOMES A GREAT PICTURE!



And are the British getting down to it?

WITH the autumn bare two months ahead Britain is squaring up to the vital task of making use of her limited fuel supplies in the coming winter. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has put the position in a realistic nutshell by describing it "as urgent as it was in the period before D-Day."

To win what he calls the "Battle of Balance of Payments," a great constructive effort is needed by the whole nation.

Already there have been concrete developments which show the challenge has been accepted and that battle stations are being taken up. The Trades Union Congress, speaking for organised labour, has given valuable aid towards surmounting two basic problems. It has approved the adoption of inventive schemes for increasing production. It has also backed up the Government's decision to make staggering of working hours compulsory, and employers who do not comply are liable to severe penalties.

These two actions are of great and useful significance, for they show that organised labour is ready, as in the

employers, transport and fuel services and so on, are working hard to complete all arrangements for introduction on October 1 when the winter fuel season begins.

Various methods will be used to produce maximum benefits in particular industries in individual factories. Among these will be day-shift hours adjusted in different factories, so that some plants start after the morning electricity peak and others before the afternoon peak; some factories working staggered day shifts, others night shifts; the introduction of rota schemes. Without staggering, it is certain production would suffer and supplies of fuel for domestic use would be drastically cut to below the minimum health level.

ON the minimum coal production target of 200,000,000 tons for this year, Britain can just get through the winter. Getting through is not, however, enough now. If there are to be any advances in the battle of the balance of payments, the overall industrial output must rise above the present minimum objectives. Stagger-

By JOHN KINGSLEY

second World War, to drop long standing tenets and ideas and adapt itself to meeting those needs which are in the national interest.

Furthermore, the T.U.C. has impressed on Government the urgent need of bringing up to date its programme for 1947, as set out in the economic survey published last February and now so much out of date. A comprehensive budget of the economic situation as it is today will, if it is possible to prepare it, prove a valuable stimulus to extra effort.

THE difficulties, of course, are many, and it may not be possible to prepare a completely revised survey and new targets which will stand good even one or two months after completion. But, especially now that the Planning Board has started its work, the effort is worth making. Additionally, it might prove invaluable as a stimulus to keep the public informed as major changes in the international field make revisions necessary.

As to the question of staggering industrial working hours, the Government's regional boards for industry, which include representatives of labour,

ing will get maximum benefits from an electricity production which will break all records this year.

Recently published statistics show that the demand for electricity has risen by 70 percent since 1939, and is still rising. The latest estimates put consumption this year at 37,310 million units, of which 49.1 percent will be used by factories, etc., 33.7 percent domestically and on farms, and the balance of 17.2 percent by offices, shops and traction and public light undertakings.

Corresponding figures last year were actual output 34,658 million units, spread as to factories etc., 50.6 percent, domestic etc., 32.3 percent, and offices etc., 16.1 percent. In 1945, the output was only 31,381 million units, of which factories took 56.1 percent and domestic and farming 28.2 percent.

A £75,000,000 two-year programme of re-equipment and enlargement of electric power plant construction has recently been launched to help meet the ever-increasing demand for current. This programme, which has high priority, means incidentally a bigger strain on Britain's already over-taxed building industry. It makes clear, however, the Government

decision to modify its housing programme for the present year. With the most urgent of housing needs now nearing completion, industrial requirements are capable of being given greater priority than before. Unless some of this industrial building is done quickly, production and exports may suffer.

This active policy gives some encouragement in the battle, which has got off to a good beginning with some cheering

figures from one of Britain's basic industries—shipbuilding. Work in Britain's shipyards is now running at the highest level since 1922, and according to private estimates output may reach 1,000,000 tons this year. Although this possible achievement is only two-thirds of the industry's own target of one 1,500,000 tons, which was based on adequate supplies of steel, timber and other materials, it is very near the target set in the economic survey.

DIVORCE and REMARRIAGE

'However excellent the intentions of those who urge that the Church shall remarry some divorced persons, in fact such remarriages would inevitably be accepted as a compromise with the devil.'

by CLAUD MULLINS
former Metropolitan magistrate

DR. P. H. LOYD, Bishop of St. Albans, has attracted to himself much publicity on account of his statement that he did not give permission for the marriage in church of those whose divorced partners are still alive.

This statement raises issues of great importance, and Dr. Lloyd probably realised, when he made it, that he would attract much criticism to himself. But it is far from true that Dr. Lloyd stands alone. Many schools of thought in the Church of England, and many bishops, hold the same opinion strongly.

Until 1937 the so-called innocent party could demand remarriage in the church of his or her parish, while the so-called guilty party could only do so if he could find an Anglican clergyman willing to conduct the service. Since 1937 no Anglican clergyman is compelled by law to remarry any divorced person, or to allow his church to be used for that purpose.

Power of Bishops

BUT the Act, which made this big change, was silent about the powers of Bishops. The question of marrying divorced persons during the lifetime of their partners was left by the law to the conscience and good sense of the clergy. But that does not end the matter for the clergy.

The Church of England has its own means for dealing with disobedience of episcopal authority.

This being the position, I have doubts about the wisdom of episcopal declarations that under no circumstances will they authorise remarriages during the lifetime of a partner. For by law the decision rests with the clergy and, therefore, such declarations in effect deprive the clergy of their undoubted right to seek guidance from their Bishops.

But I have no doubt that the policy of the Bishops should be to refuse to permit these remarriages, when they are asked by their clergy to give sanction to them.

Those who believe that some divorced persons should be remarried in church usually contrast the "innocent" and the "guilty" party. This shows a naïveté that is extraordinary.

The decision which party is to be petitioner and which defendant is often a matter of arrangement. A rotten idea is abroad that when a wife wants a divorce it is the duty of the husband to supply evidence and thus accept the role of the so-called guilty party; if a husband refuses, he may be denounced as lacking in chivalry.

Some marriages nowadays are arranged on the basis that each party promises to give the other "freedom" if he or she wishes it. In my Domestic Court work I read many letters and hear much evidence from parties who had ideas like these.

Is the Church to entangle itself in such sordid happenings?

'Innocent' parties

YET the claim is put forward by sincere Christians that the "innocent" party should have a right to be remarried in church. There are rarely any innocent parties in cases of divorce or separation, and I doubt if any lawyer of experience in matrimonial cases would disagree.

It is an old maxim that it takes two to make a quarrel. And in the

unlikely case of there being one party to a broken marriage who really is innocent—I have seldom seen one amid the thousands of cases that I have had to try—then that party is at least guilty of marrying without due prudence. That is a serious offence from the moral or religious point of view.

How many times are "innocent" parties to be remarried by the Church? If twice, why not three or four, or more times, provided that they remain the "innocent" parties? No, the whole conception of remarriage in Church is an affront to the standards of conduct that in these days it is supremely necessary to uphold.

Further, what is to be done with those "innocent" parties who only succeed on their petitions if the trial judges allow their own admissions of misconduct to be passed over? It seems to me that the clergy will be in serious danger of bringing the Church into contempt if they accept "innocence" as a justification for a second marriage in church.

The modernists

I DEEPLY regret that in holding these opinions I am separating myself from many old friends in the Modern Churchmen's Union, of which I have been a member since World War I. (I was chairman of its Council for one year.) But I can see no justification for those who are modernist in their theological opinions making any concession to those who have shown themselves to be modernists in morals.

The State is right to permit divorce and remarriage, but the Church has to persist in its high standards. Divorce is an enormous evil today and, however excellent be the intentions of those who urge that the Church shall remarry some divorced persons, in fact such remarriages would inevitably be accepted as a compromise with the devil.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

IT has occurred to me that the overall situation requires an integration of effort, functioning through controlled schedules.

One cannot have too much of a good thing, as the man in Lyons said after dining at Morateur, Garcin, Filloux, Debilly, Sorrel, Legros, the Ambassadeurs, and one or two other restaurants. A redundancy of schedules means, on a long-term view, a multiple planning basis covering all circumstances. I am driven to this conclusion by the startling news that "Mr. Strachey's experts" (it has to be "experts") report that housewives are seriously worried by the present food stringencies. Now that this discovery has been made cannot we have a White-paper about it?

Dan and Stan

THE general opinion about the Tremendo-Trivett fight is that Trivett will win if he can get close enough to reach his opponent, but that Tremendo will win if he has time to move his curious rock-like body and get his fists into play. Gus Futtermore said: "It will be like a fight between a blob of mercury or an electric eel and a lump of limestone." Work that out sportsmen.

New post for Sir Ewart?

I HEAR that Admiral Sir Ewart Hodgson is likely to be in charge of the new power station which is to offset the beauty of St Paul's Cathedral. When the Admiral took over Lots-road Power Station, it was almost unknown. But his breezy manner and the extraordinary ships in which he lived moved to Chelsea Embankment, soon sent up the sales with a rush. Every day the Admiral used to climb to the top of the building to take a recording, and to signal to passing barges. When he went ashore to inspect the gas men he used to leave a corker aboard the Saucy Mrs Flobster (his ship).

NANCY A Bit Backward



By Ernie Bushmiller

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and Restless

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Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



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Here's good advice!

MAN'S EYE VIEW

Here is a Man's Eye View with which I heartily agree and I am passing it on to you for your guidance.

"Permanent waves should not be given to little girls under the age of twelve years," is the opinion of Wally Westmore, director of make-up and hairstyling for Paramount studios. "The only exception," he says, "is in the case of professional children and then, more often than not, it is not necessary."

"With all the attractive, demure hairstyles for youngsters it is a crime to foist upon them the artificiality of early permanents. After twelve years and up, children have pretty well developed the faculty of taking good care of their own hair and arranging it attractively," continues Westmore. "Then, if they themselves long for a permanent, by all means see that they have a good one."

"Too many mothers talk their daughters into permanents when the children themselves do not prefer them. The decision should be up to the young girl herself at such time as she is old enough to make

her own decision on the matter. Prior to that time her hair should be kept simple, charming, shining and healthy."

So take good care of your daughter's hair or teach her to do this for herself, which is a much better idea, and don't worry about permanents when she is very young. She will have a long time to wear permanents, so there is no necessity for rushing things.

100-Year-Old Silks Used For Tapestry

Silks from China 100 years old were used in making the Yattendon Tapestry, containing 108 badges of the Eighth Army, which was presented to Field Marshal Montgomery at the War Office.

The badges were worked by Service patients of the Fife House Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital. As far as possible the men worked their own regimental badges. One man who had been shot through the spine worked two badges with his arms above his head while lying on his back with his neck and spine in plaster.

The border, corners, and centre pieces of the tapestry and all the making-up were done by members of the Berkshire 94 Red Cross Detachment. The coat-of-arms, the four corners and part of the blue border were worked in silks brought back from China in 1823 by Captain Charles Oway Mayne in his frigate, The Atlas. These silks were then 100 years old, and are now the property of Mrs. Alice Farmer, great-granddaughter of Captain Mayne and Commandant of the Berkshire 94 Red Cross Detachment. In the same cargo the frigate brought to England the first primulas and the first goldfish from China.

People of Yattendon contributed frocks and coats to provide material. Even a choirboy's cassock was sacrificed for the blue of the border. Not one coupon was spent in the making of the tapestry, which took first prize in the Guild of Needlework exhibition for Hospitals in England. When the hospital closed in August 1945, the men decided that the tapestry should be presented to Field Marshal Montgomery.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Bob is acting like he's going to propose. Mother, so I'd better get the hang of this trick can opener!"

KETCH TO CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD

The 44ft. ketch Kathleen, which left Sydney recently to cruise around the world, will search for survivors of a torpedoed merchant ship in the Indian Ocean.

Best-Seller, A Pen Pal And A Home

A Victorian author of best sellers remembered in his will a 16-year-old pen friendship with an American woman he never saw.

He left to her 13-year-old son who lives in Brooklyn, New York, his bungalow at Horsham, Sussex. A local baker had hoped to buy it.

Matthew Phipps Shiel, who died in February, aged 81, and wrote Victorian scientific thrillers like "The Purple Cloud" and "The Yellow Wave," received a fan-letter which began a long pen-friendship with Mrs. Hannah Miller Gross, of East 40th-street, New York, who received more than 50 letters from the author, as a result of which he remembered in his will Patrick Gross, and left him his six-roomed bungalow, L'Abri, New-road, Horsham, which the baker, 34-year-old Mr. Francis Gerald Venn, has been patiently waiting to buy and now finds belongs to Patrick in Brooklyn.

Mr. Venn has been living in the house for three weeks with his 30-year-old wife Stella and their three sons, Barry, aged nine, Brian, six, and Andrew, two.

Mr. Venn said: "We got notice to quit our other house. I scoured the country for a place to live, saw this house and found the owner had died."

"The housing officer could do nothing about it because it was furnished. The solicitors could not dispose of it until the will was proved."

First Option

"But they gave me permission to move in and look after it on the understanding that I would get first option to buy."

"I have been waiting for the will to be proved to ask the new owner for permission to buy or rent it. It is a bit of a shock to find it now belongs to a boy in America. I hope I can get in touch with him and that we will be able to stay on."

Mr. Venn will probably be lucky. Mrs. Gross is thinking of selling although Patrick says: "Hold on to it until I get married."

Mrs. Gross, wife of a Brooklyn car-repairer, said: "I wrote the novelist a fan letter in 1931 after reading his book 'The Lord of the Sea.' 'Mr. Shiel wrote back and asked for a photograph. I told him I was married, but he continued the friendship and wrote more than 50 letters.'"

Mr. Shiel had a colourful life. At the age of 15 he was crowned King Philip the First of Redonda when his father annexed the square-mile islet in the West Indies. Nine years ago he was given a Civil List pension.

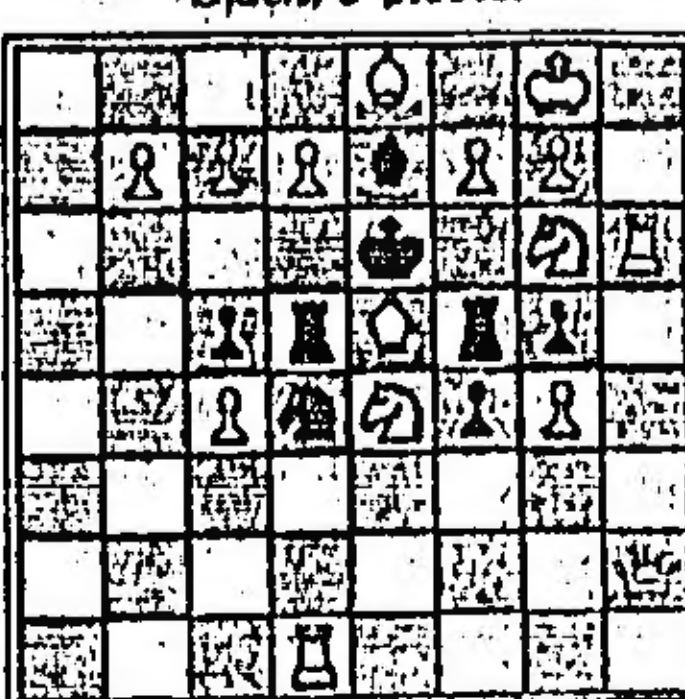
YOUR DOG HEALTH RULES

Good food, comfortable quarters, exercise and grooming are the main points for keeping a dog healthy. Some owners seem to think, however, that a dog needs regular dosing with many medicines on the market are very useful when used for the right purpose, but unnecessary dosing may be harmful and habit-forming. Unless there are definite signs of a dog being off-colour, the best plan is to leave well alone and when the need arises use a vet's advice should be sought. A favourite remedy with many people is an ear oil bottle, and usually a dose will do more good than harm; but in the case of some troubles, such as distemper, the pus from the ear can do more harm than good. Internal disinfectants are sometimes given as preventives—quite as an example—and they are not without their uses, but if a dog has a balanced diet and is kept under healthy conditions nature will not require any assistance in keeping him well.

LEO C. WILSON.

CHESS PROBLEM

By C. E. DENNIS
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 15 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. R-R6, 1. K-K4, 2. R-R4, 1. K-B3, 2. Q-Q3 (ch); 1. R-K-K5, 2. R-R4 (ch).

When the steamer Tulagi was sunk by enemy action during the war, two raft loads of survivors managed to get away.

They stuck together and drifted due west for 58 days, after which they were separated.

Two days later, one of the rafts landed on an uninhabited island in the Seychelles group (off Madagascar).

The men lit a bonfire and were eventually rescued.

What became of the second raft, however, remains a mystery. Relatives of some of the missing men believe survivors may have landed on another uninhabited island in the group.

In the hope that some of these men may still be alive, they have asked the skipper of the Kathleen—Sydney artist Jack Emsley—to search along the Seychelles Islands.

The Kathleen was given a rousing farewell when she left on the first leg of her 30,000-mile trip.

Crow Of Four

The Kathleen carries a crew of four—Don Angus, Mick Morris, Jack Day and Keith Humphries.

Only 12 skippers of vessels under 55 feet have ever encircled the globe. Earl hopes to become the thirteenth.

He expects to complete the cruise in about two years.

Mrs. Earl, who has been living aboard with her two children for some months, is disappointed that she cannot make the trip.

Her husband decided the 'cruise would be too rough and hazardous for a woman.

Mrs. Earl insisted, however, that her husband should go as it meant the fulfilment of his life's ambition.

Mick Morris said: "We have had hundreds of people wanting to join us. Most have been ex-servicemen with a bit of deferred pay, but many women applied, too."

The crew realise that five men confined in a small space, perhaps for a month at a time, will undergo some trying times.

Voluntary workers helped to outfit the Kathleen.

Glider Into Lifeboat

Air chiefs in America are watching experiments on a "flying lifeboat" now being conducted for the U.S. Coast Guard. They believe the glider might be adapted for use when airliners are forced to crashland in the sea.

The "flying lifeboat" is designed as a glider with detachable wings and tail, and can be towed behind a search aircraft.

The glider is freed over the scene of a sea disaster, and piloted to the sea, where its wings and tail are released.

The seaworthy hull, powered by a small petrol engine, is then operated as a motor boat.

Tests carried out have shown that the glider lifeboat is feasible.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Name the author of the play "Cyrano de Bergerac."
2. Name the man who signed Germany's unconditional surrender for the Allies.
3. What rivers form the longest river system in the world?
4. From what is coal formed?
5. Where is the largest pipe organ in the world?
6. What is a repatriate? (Answers on Page 4)

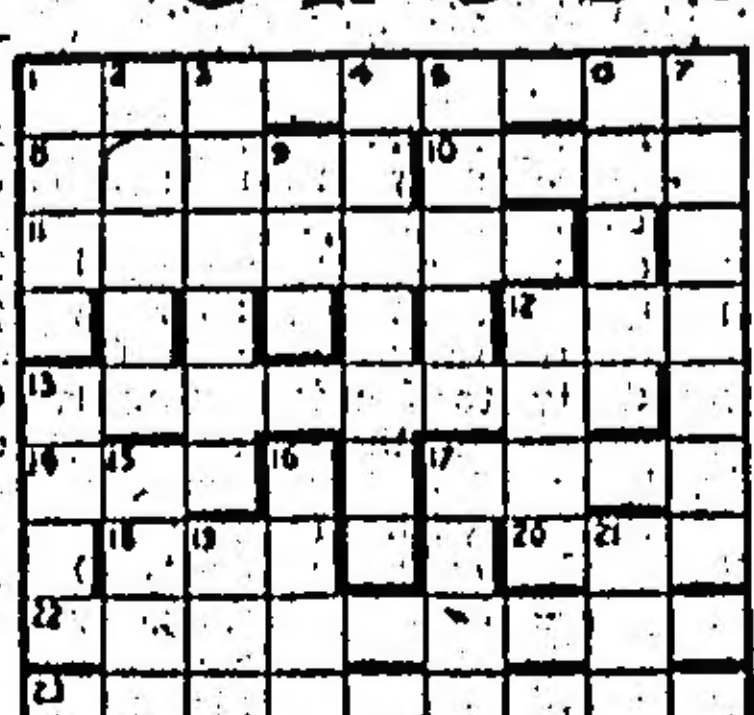
Rupert and the Young Imp—50



Mrs. Bear has been to do some last-minute shopping and is puzzling as to why Rupert missed his tea. As she gets home she finds her small son uncovering the things which he has buried in the hedge. "Where ever have you been?" she cries. "And where did you get those fine chestnuts so early in the year?" Rupert grins happily. "It's a great story, and I've solved the mystery of our apple tree. The chestnuts are for daddy," he says as they go indoors.

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CROSSWORD



Across
1 and 7 Down. In which "so much" was owed to so few. (6, 2)
10. Solo but not entirely one. (6)
10. He comes out of a lair. (4)
11. Unfamiliar. (7)
12. This lock is in Derbyshire. (5)

13. Novel. (8)
14. Bird. (4)
15. First person in negotiations. (3)
16. This is a kind of blood. (10)
17. Suitable outfit for an octopus. (9)
18. Flattering. (7)
Down
1. On which things rest. (4)
2. A later change. (5)
3. Violent boy. (7)
4. Vegetables. (7)
5. A broken leg. (9)
6. It was a habit of the show. (3)
7. She's a lady. (4)
8. To think. It's a kind of idea. (6)
9. Act. (4)
10. The usage of all the recent trouble. (4)
11. Intermix. (4)
12. By no means an old animal. (3)
13. Belongs to us in the current way. (8)

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DUMB-BELLS



YOUR SON SHOWS SIGNS OF I DON'T ASTIGMATISM, UNDERSTAND WHAT HE DID BUT I'LL GIVE HIM A GOOD WHIPPING

1. On which things rest. (4)
2. A later change. (5)
3. Violent boy. (7)
4. Vegetables. (7)
5. A broken leg. (9)
6. It was a habit of the show. (3)
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Princess Margaret's Birthday

Balmoral, Aug. 20.—Princess Margaret "comes out" on Thursday on her 17th birthday, but no state ball or other high social function will mark the occasion.

Instead, the debut of the younger daughter of King George and Queen Elizabeth will take place at a quiet family party in Balmoral Castle, where the royal family is on vacation.

"Coming out" means, for sprightly Princess Margaret, that she will go to more parties and fulfil more public engagements unaccompanied by other members of the royal family.

It also means that pretty Margaret can begin picking a husband, if she wants to, from the handsome and titled young men who cluster around the Court of St. James. She has not shown any preference yet—so far as anybody knows.—Associated Press.

Colonel-in-Chief
London, Aug. 20.—On Princess Margaret's birthday tomorrow, August 21, one of her first gifts will be her appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the Highland Light Infantry.—United Press.

Elizabeth's Trouseau
New York, Aug. 21.—The New York Times today said editorially that the news of Princess Elizabeth's lack of a trousseau "will stir pity in the heart of every bride-to-be in America, who would not dream of being led to the altar without all the new rainments she or her parents can buy."

The New York Times concluded: "New the Royal decision to suffer the same privations as 'Arry and 'Arriet should at least shame into silence the Emanuel Shinnich who don't give ainker's care what happens to anybody in England but the working man."—Associated Press.

DAI REES WELL IN LEAD

Brighton, Aug. 21.—Welshman Dai Rees, Britain's low-scoring professional of 1947, headed for another tournament win on Wednesday by adding a 67 to his first round 68 in the London News Chronicle 72-hole golf tournament.

With many cards still to come in, the steady Rees, a sure thing for the British Ryder Cup team going to America in October, held a seven stroke advantage over his nearest rival, Frank Jowle, who tallied 69 in the second round.

Australian Norman von Nida, seeking to push his British record winnings above £3,000 trailed by eight strokes with a 70. He had some going out trouble that was rectified in an incident on the 15th hole. To some boys talking at the edge of the green, von Nida said, "I will tell a policeman to send you off the course unless you keep quiet and still."

The final two rounds of the 1,500 Pounds event will be played on Thursday over the 6,810 yard Holmby Park links.—Associated Press.

Siamese Prince Tipped To Win

Douglas, Isle of Man, August 21.—Prince Bhabongse of Siam is favoured to win the British Empire Trophy automobile race and the Manx Cup in the Isle of Man on Thursday.

The British Empire Trophy race is for cars up to 500 c.c. supercharged, and 4,500 c.c. unsupercharged, over 155 miles. The Manx Cup is for cars up to 1,100 c.c. supercharged and 2,000 c.c. unsupercharged over a course of 40.8 miles.

Prince Bhabongse, who races under the name of "B. Bira", has put up the fastest times in practice for both races.—Associated Press.

BRITISH ATHLETES TO CHALLENGE
London, August 21.—Polytechnic Harriers, one of Britain's best athletic clubs, announced that it will send eight track and field stars to compete in Norway and Denmark next month.

The biggest names in the crew of British are Emmanuel Macdonald Bailey and Arthur Wint, both from the West Indies. Bailey, a sprinter, who has run 100 yards in 9.7 seconds, injured a muscle in a race this month, but has fully recovered. He won the 100 and 200-yard dashes in the amateur Athletic Association championships in July. He will run in the 100, and 200 metres on the tour.

Wint, a six feet four inch Jamaican Olympic hope, ran 800 metres last week in one minute 50 seconds, approaching the Olympic record. Unbeatable here in the middle distance, Wint will run 400 and 800 metres in Scandinavia.—Associated Press.

Rangers Win 1-0
London, Aug. 20.—In the first round of the Glasgow Football Cup, Rangers defeated Partick Thistle by the only goal scored in the match.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers:
1. Edmund Rostand. 2. Lt. General George Walter Bedell Smith, who was General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff. 3. The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. 4. From the decay of vegetable matter in the earth. 5. In the John Wanamaker department store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 6. A prisoner of war or displaced person who has been returned to his own country or who has had his citizenship restored.

Marshall On Rehabilitation Of Europe

Petropolis, Brazil, Aug. 20.—Gen. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, told an Inter-American defence conference here tonight that the Western Hemisphere was vitally affected by economic and political developments in Europe and the East.

EGYPT'S CASE IN DEBATE

Lake Success, Aug. 20.—Opening the general debate on the Egyptian case in the United Nations Security Council today, the Brazilian delegate, Senior Carlos Muniz, declared that Brazil considered the situation in Egypt did not present an immediate danger to international peace, and therefore the Council "was not justified in taking action."

Senior Muniz said the Security Council "should let both parties settle their differences in conformity with the principles of justice and international law by a recourse to equal methods of settlement provided by international law."

Senior Muniz declared: "The Egyptian Government did not take upon itself the unilateral decision of not complying with the treaty which, in its opinion, has outlived its purpose. On the contrary, it has sought to settle differences by direct negotiation with Britain. The Brazilian delegation considers such direct negotiation should continue and that in case of failure, both Governments should agree on such methods of settlement as they may consider most appropriate in the matter."

Dangerous Precedent
"If the Security Council were to accede to the request of the Egyptian Government, disregarding the provisions of the treaty still in force, it might establish a dangerous precedent likely to subvert the principle of respect for treaty obligations on which international society is based."

"The only justification for such an action by the Council would be the presence of an immediate danger and impossibility—which has not been demonstrated—of recourse to the traditional settlement of disputes."

"The Brazilian delegation looks with sympathy upon the just aspirations of the Government and the people of Egypt towards doing away with the last vestiges of dependence. The Egyptian people have shown their capacity for progress and are entitled to full enjoyment of full sovereignty. But peoples seeking liberty and independence must be the first to accept the rule of law, for law is the principle condition for the preservation of freedom."

"We therefore express the hope that negotiations between the two Governments may lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem they now face. On the other hand, Britain has demonstrated its goodwill in agreeing to immediate negotiations for a revision even before the date set by the treaty."

Soviet Viewpoint

The Soviet delegate, M. Andrei Gromyko, declared that the Security Council was entirely competent to deal with the Anglo-Egyptian question which "is of a character likely to endanger international peace."

M. Gromyko said that the Egyptian Prime Minister, Nokrashy Asch, was absolutely right when he declared that the presence of foreign troops in Egyptian territory was incompatible with sovereignty as defined in the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Soviet Union viewed with misgivings any violation of Egypt's independence and sovereign rights, and the Soviet delegation completely supported Egypt's demand for the evacuation of British troops from Egypt."

M. Gromyko added that the provisions of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty were a contradiction of the Charter. He said: "In considering this question, one must be guided by Article 103 of the Charter."

Not Clear About Sudan
The fact that the agreement was concluded before the United Nations was created perhaps can explain the presence of such a contradiction, but this cannot in any way be used as a justification, especially in that part of this agreement which envisages the presence of foreign troops in Egypt."

"Moreover, it only emphasises more clearly the necessity that the situation must be corrected and must be brought into conformity with the main principles of the United Nations. As for the question of the future of the Sudan, the Soviet Union is of the opinion that it is difficult for the Security Council now to make a decision of any kind."

"Not everything is clear on this question. We do not know what is the wish of the Sudanese themselves and what are their aspirations. Without precise knowledge of the aspirations of the Sudanese people, it is difficult for the Security Council to make any decision on this question."—Reuter.

"The economic rehabilitation of Europe is vital to the economy of this hemisphere," he said.

Gen. Marshall told delegates from 20 Latin American republics: "My Government will continue to take up economic questions with its sister republics and seek a sound basis for practical co-operation."

"Each of our countries must do its part in the achievement of this goal. The economic problems caused by the war have developed into political and moral problems in Europe and the East, which cannot be ignored. The grave political problems confronting the world today are largely due to the complete disruption of normal economic and social relations," Mr. Marshall said.

"The extent of this confusion is much more marked in Europe and in the East than in this hemisphere. Our problems are peace-time problems, requiring more intensive economic planning for more efficient use of production and the abundant resources at our disposal with which to raise the general standard of living in this hemisphere."

Economic Problems
Citing the United States' efforts to meet the economic needs of war-devastated areas, Gen. Marshall said: "In assuming this burden, we have not lost sight of the economic problems of the Western Hemisphere."

The relations between the nations of that hemisphere stood as an example for the world, he said. "We of the American republics won our freedom in the name of democracy. We have fought for the dignity of the individual—the individual endowed with certain inalienable rights that cannot be taken from him by any law or decree."

"We are devoted to the principle that a state and nation should be bound by the same standards of moral conduct we have set for individuals. "Natural respect and freedom of intercourse—these we expect of each other as individuals, and these we should demand of each other as states. This is the basis of our fundamental belief in the equality of individuals and of the equality of states."

"We must reject encroachment upon the fundamental rights of an individual with the same determination that we reject any encroachment upon the fundamental right of states."

State For Individual

"I am confident that we all agree that the state exists for man and not for the state, and that we abhor any limitations upon the freedom of expression of man throughout the world."

Gen. Marshall said of the conference: "The results of our labours will demonstrate to the world that people and nations who really want peace can have peace by living in an atmosphere of increasing co-operative action and goodwill."

"We all recognise, I am sure, that we are living in a sick and suffering world. By the grace of God, through the development of the strong bonds of pan-Americanism, we have been spared the horrors and devastations of war in our country-side."

"Perhaps the distance from the scenes of the great tragedy makes us slow to comprehend the necessity. Nor do I think we are sufficiently aware how vastly important to the future of the world is the unity of the new."—Reuter.

Death Of Old Resident

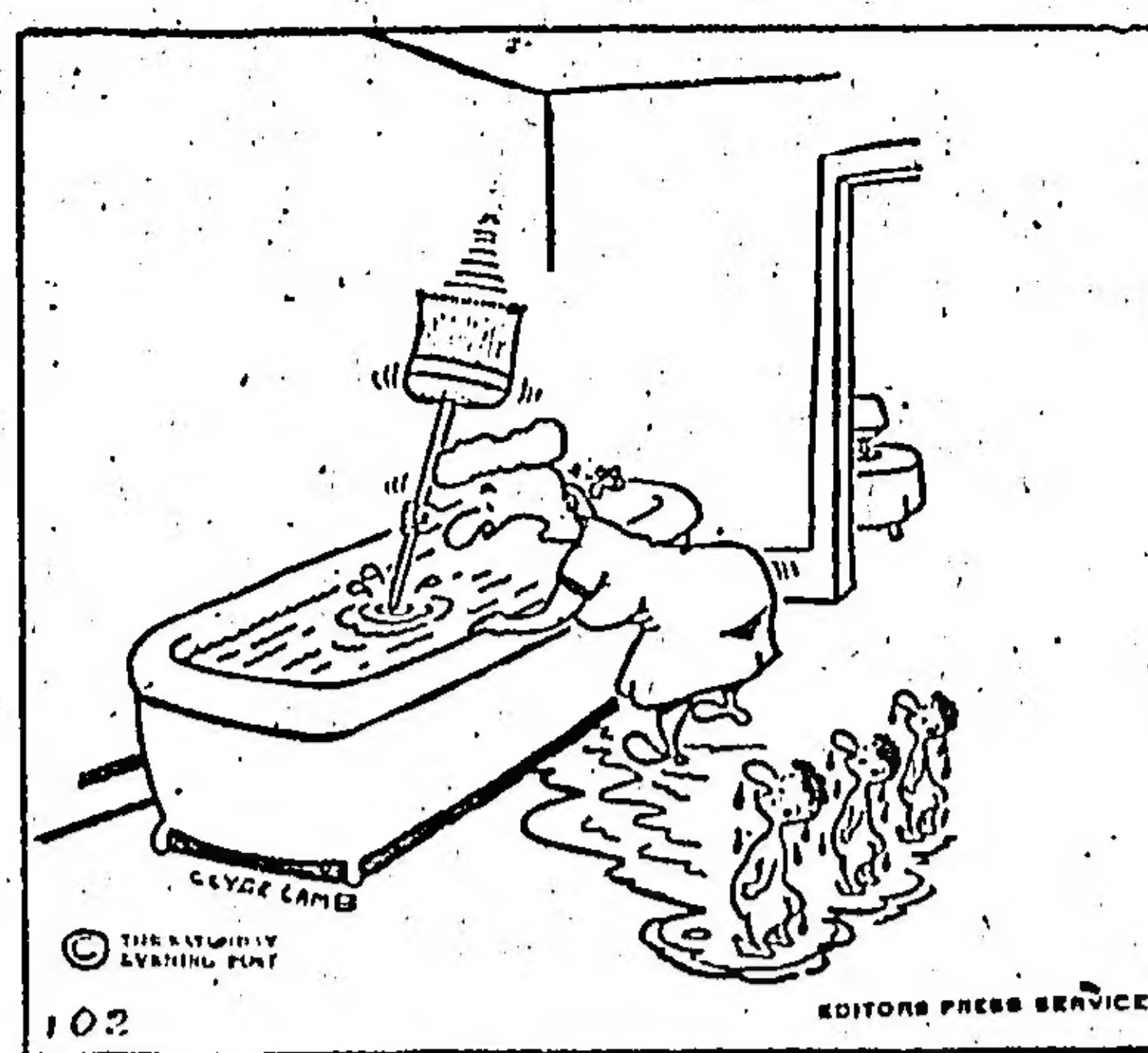
Mr Tarik Marshall

Mr George Vincent Tarik Marshall, 73, manager of David and Co., Ltd., and resident of Hongkong and China for more than 50 years, died early today at St Theresa's Hospital. Known in the Colony as Tarik Marshall, he had been ill since July 2.

Born in Gibraltar in 1874, Mr Marshall went to Shanghai when he was 20. He was secretary of the British Municipal Council in Hankow from 1912 to 1926 and later joined the David Company in Shanghai.

Mr Marshall came to Hongkong in 1934, managed the David Company until the occupation, and spent the years in Stanley. When the British returned to the Colony, he spent a leave in England and returned to the Colony a year ago to resume his business.

Mr Marshall was a leading member of the Hongkong Yacht Club in pre-war years. During his first years in China, he was an artillery captain in the Shanghai Volunteers. Survivors are his widow, who is in Hongkong; his daughter, Mrs Robin Gordon, son-in-law, Mr Robin Gordon, and granddaughter, Margaret Ann, also in Hongkong; a son, Francis, in Canterbury, England; a sister, Miss Blanche Matthews, of Beckenham, Kent, England, and a niece, Mrs Gladys Cadman, of Canterbury, England. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.



Indonesia:

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO MEDIATE STILL GOOD

London, Aug. 20.—Britain's offer to mediate in the Dutch-Indonesian conflict is still technically open though it has fallen into the background of international discussions, it was learned authoritatively in London this morning.

Horrible Scenes In Cadiz

(Continued from Page 1)

ings. I coughed constantly as I stumbled forward.

Around me buildings seemed to be wrecked. It reminded me of pictures I have seen of Berlin in a smaller scale. The confusion, in that district, was indescribable. I saw a crying girl tugging at a leg protruding from the rubble. She pleaded to passers-by: "Please help me get my papa out of here."

For hours I covered the joint districts of San Severiano and San Jose. I do not think a single dwelling was left intact. I was overcome by the stench of burning flesh from one building where some apparently were trapped alive.

Bleary-eyed, I returned to the tip and collapsed into bed. The next morning there were numerous conflicting reports. Even now it is impossible to assess the disaster. Besides the dead and wounded, there were hundreds of homeless and thousands of jobless. Priests and nuns ministering to victims. I saw a priest administering the last rites to a man dying in a doorway. It will take years to rebuild Cadiz. The living will never forget the tragedy of August 18. Cadiz is a city in black.—United Press.

CASUALTY FIGURES

Madrid, Aug. 20.—The news agency Cifra, quoting an authorised semi-official source, said today that over 400 bodies were recovered in the Casca explosion.

Cifra said the source estimated the death toll would rise to a thousand, on the basis of the number of bodies recovered.

The Agency's source calculated that between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were injured.—United Press.

All-Day Burials At Whitehaven

Whitehaven, Aug. 20.—From 9 o'clock in the morning burials followed each other at half-hourly intervals. As soon as the body of mourners left the cemetery chapel the next family group were ready. These sad proceedings continued without a break until darkness and will be repeated again tomorrow.

Clergymen and priests of all denominations took the services, and each coffin bore a wreath from the National Coal Board.

The news from the pithead today was that 102 bodies have now been brought to the surface and the search for two still missing is being continued.

This morning the death occurred at Woodhouse, Whitehaven, of ten-weeks old James Maddison, son of John H. Maddison, 22 years old, who lost his life in the disaster. Both father and child will be buried together tomorrow.

The National Coal Board officials descended the mine this morning for the first big inspection.—Reuter.

3-POWER TALKS

London, Aug. 20.—The United States Embassy announced tonight that General Lucius D. Clay, American occupation commander in Germany, and Mr. Robert Murphy, American Ambassador in Germany, would fly to London tomorrow to participate in three-power talks on the level of German industry. Together with Mr. Edward Martin of the State Department's Office of Economic Security Policy, and Mr. George Jacobs of the German and Austrian Division of the State Department, General Clay and Mr. Murphy will act as advisers to the American delegate, Mr. Lewis Douglas, Ambassador to London. The Anglo-American-French talks will open at the Foreign Office on Friday.—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

Our Radio Stations

Sir,—May we offer you our wholehearted support, as a couple of the many thousand radio listeners in Hongkong, to your leader in Tuesday's "Telegraph on 'Our Radio Stations.'"

An laymen, we give you our congratulations and support on this subject which is so timely voiced.

It can be safely said that if ever ZBW and ZEK took a statistical survey on the number of local radio listeners who listen in to nothing but foreign stations, they would be surprised in the great number who do. How do you account for that?

Mr Editor, you fully covered it aptly yesterday.

Now, on principle, we listeners fully endorse that both ZBW and ZEK should continue, as pointed out by you yesterday that Hongkong as now is, commands a strategic part in the world. Since it is that important, it should have its own radio stations, and by having our own radio stations we must make them interesting to listeners both in Hongkong and the outposts. But how shall we make them interesting? Naturally by making improvements, though we admit there have been many modifications on the part of ZBW and ZEK have been run. Still, innumerable improvements can be made if, only the station managers would care to stretch their imaginations and use their brains a little.

Allik: the Home Government, Hongkong has her postwar financial difficulties. We agree that we must not further tax Government here for another subsidy merely to improve our programmes, for we must not make Government spend unnecessarily. Support must come from somewhere. Who shall be made to pay? From where shall the money come? Revenue must come from some source to enable our radio stations to pay for improvements such as to attract quality announcers, artists, musicians, good station managers, etc., to contribute their bit.

It might have been an old controversy, if we again venture to suggest one of the ways for improvement; it is to concede to commercial use and advertisements from where the main source of supporting revenue may come. Nevertheless, Government reserves all right to ensure whenever necessary all scripts for broadcast by appointed Government announcers and may reject all, if there are any undesirable commercial usages.

With a regular good income, our radio stations would then be able to offer more attractive programmes.

A broad view must be adopted. If financial support is lacking, ZBW and ZEK must turn to commercial use. If, however, they do not need financial assistance, then we require all the improvements in the world to make both radio stations the best and second to none in the Far East. We would not like the idea of copying any other radio station, but we only want what is genuine and typically Hongkong for any outport listener to pick up even with his poorest set when he tunes in to our remodelled ZBW and ZEK programmes.

WELLWISHERS.

Pre-war Mediocrity

Sir,—Your editorial of Tuesday on Hongkong radio stations was timely and long called for.

Being an enthusiastic radio listener, I don't rely on ZBW and listen mostly to Ceylon, Australia and Manila. The reason—dull and uninteresting programmes emanating from ZBW.

There is enough professional talent in Hongkong today to make broadcasts interesting and worth listening to, yet, because of a ridiculously low scale of remuneration, few professionals would consider broadcast casting. Most of the stuff that comes from the studio now is amateurish and more than often an outright insult to the musical taste of an average listener.

Much hope was put in new people who were assigned with the job of bringing ZBW up to the modern standards of an important radio station, yet, it is felt, these people are up against something so typical of Hongkong. As a result, instead of improving, our radio station is settling down to its pre-war mediocre level.

If, as argued by some people, a Government-controlled radio station cannot compete in the quality of its programmes with a commercial station for lack of funds, then why can't ZBW have its broadcasts as interesting as, for instance, Radio SEAC, which is also a non-commercial station?

RADIO LISTENER.

Lightning Kills Famed Sportsman

Tipperary, Aug. 20.—Mr. Michael Ryan, well-known farmer and one of Ireland's greatest International Rugby football forwards, was killed by lightning last night while working on his farm near Rockwell College, Cashel County, Tipperary. The horse he was driving was also killed.

Ryan and his brother, the late John Ryan, played in the last Irish Rugby team to win the Triple Crown in 1899, and were regarded as among the greatest forwards the game ever produced. Fifty years ago they played rugby with Mr. De Valera when he was on the professional staff of Rockwell College.—Reuter.

NEW RAIDS BY GREEK GUERRILLAS

Athens, Aug. 20.—The Ministry of Public Order, giving belated details of Monday night's attack on Nicosia, southwest of Salonika, revealed today that 1,000 guerrillas participated, and said they killed 10 persons, abducted 10 others and set fire to 100 houses.

Meanwhile, the military authorities reported unofficially, following a conference at Larissa, that between 4,000 and 7,000 guerrillas were entrenched in the Grammos mountains, and said that some concentrations recently moved to the Meropi area, overlooking Konitsa.

The authorities believed that the guerrillas planned a new attack on Konitsa for the purpose of broadening control of the border and ultimately creating a free government. The guerrillas were equipped with guns, but to lack clothing and food. Military sources added that a 10,000-man civilian defence force soon would be used for added protection.

The liberal newspaper Vima reported without confirmation from Jannina that an Army battalion was ambushed by the guerrillas, resulting in five officers and 115 soldiers killed.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 6.30 to 11 p.m. and also on 9.02 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.20 to 8.30 and 9.10 to 11 p.m.

12.30, Daily Programme Summary; 12.35, Jimmy Leach and His New Organ; 1.00, News; 1.05, Weather Report and Announcements; 1.10, Orchestral Interlude; 1.15, Glee—Singing; 1.20, From the Shows: "Mousetrap Comedy"; 2.00, Close Down; 2.30, Film Memories; 7.00, George Boulanger and His Orchestra; 7.15, Hal Lorenz at the Piano; 7.30, Studio: La Domine Francaise; 8.00, London Relay; 8.15, News; 8.30, London Relay; 8.45, News from Britain; 8.50, Studio: "Sing High, Sing Low"—Vocal Recital by Colla Hedgcock (Soprano) with Betty Brown at the Piano; 9.00, Studio: Record Review; A Review of latest records received by ZBW; 9.15, BBC Transcription Service: "So This is Marriage"; 10.00, London Relay; 10.15, News; 10.30, Studio: "Sing High, Sing Low"—Vocal Recital by Colla Hedgcock (Soprano) with Betty Brown at the Piano; 10.45, News; 11.00, Music for Dancing; 11.05, Close Down.

THE PICTURE THAT WON THE ACADEMY AWARD FOR

JOAN CRAWFORD!

No body's going to convert me! de may will stand up for me! Please DON'T TELL ANYONE WHAT SEE DO!

JOAN CRAWFORD AS THAT TALKED ABOUT MILDRED PIERCE

WARNER HIT JACK ZACHARY CARSON SCOTT

THEY KNOW THAT BEING THE BEST HANDS WITH THE DEED

WITH EVE ARDEN • ANN BLYTH • BRUCE BENNETT • MICHAEL CURTIZ • JERRY WARD

NEXT CHANGE QUEEN'S AND ALHAMBRA

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